Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 11, 1862.

Professional and Business Cards.

ome under this rule, if they desire to de so.

MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17

COX, KENDALL, & CO. TOMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. CERS Oct. 24th, 1861. ALEXANDER OLDHAM,

DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d, 1859

WALKER MEARES. RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, erfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Suaw's old stand Wilming-

MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the J public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hate, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put p Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. up Stills at the shortest notice

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters-or for making salt-and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling alt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

Dec. 19, 1861.

Orngs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. PAINTS-PAINTS. TOURE WHITE LEAD :

Snow White Zinc " White Gloss Zine ; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, wale as I retail, by Druggist & Chemist.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. TIME TWENTIETH SESSION of Cliaton Female Institute will commence on the 1st of Feptember. Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the branches of an accomplished Female Education. In consequence of the advanced prices in provisions, the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the L. C. GRAVES.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. FINHE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the full information, addres Msj. WM. M. GORDON,

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1869, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set; well known in Duplin county-was raised near Teachey's depot, eral authorities. by Mr. Murray. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighlodgment in any jail where I can get him.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED from Capt. J. F. Moore's company, Private H. TEEDWELL. Said H. Tredwell, alias Haywood ward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or his delivery to me at camp.

Captain Commanding Company.

From the Petersburg Express. Through the New York Times of Wednesday, the 27th, we learn that the Teutonia reached New York early on the morning of the 27th. She brings the following interesting correspondence between the Lincoln | while they have forced Slavery into such prominence that Secretary of State and Earl Russell. The letter of it cannot be overlooked. Seward was forwarded to Mr. Adams, Lincoln's Minissell, however, entertained different notions about hones- the white race, not only in the presence, but in the very ty and fair dealing to Seward, and gives the correspon-Confederacy, and to crown his meanness states that a that their sympathies, wishes and interests, naturally, neservile war is inevitable in the South. These lies and cessariy, inevitably, fall on the side of the Union. Such a this meannes, the Secretary of State for Lincoln hoped place and under such circumstances, could not be expected would never be made public. But he has been disap- to continue long before the negro race would begin to pointed. He has mistaken his man. Earl Russell is a manifest some sensibility and some excitement. We have

tend to be. Here is the correspondence: No. 1. MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL. (Received June 21.) LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ! London, June 20, 1862. My Lord : I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State to me | Federal military and naval authorities, made their way of the 28th ult., which I desired to read to you in my in- from bondage among the insurgents to freedom among terview of yesterday, but which I found I had accidentally | the loyalists, that the government finds itself occupied left at home. Renewing, &c.,

Inclosure in No. 1.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Washington, May 28, 1862.

are now remaining there, awaiting the relaxation of the blockade at some of the Southern ports, which the President has permitted to take place on the lst of June, pre-ferring to avail themselves of that lawful privilege rather than persevere in their prohibited operations. I think, therefore, that we may congratulate ourselves upon having Powers affecting the present troubles in the United States, a stage at which motives of sympathy in foreign countries any enlightened statesman that the labors of the African ir

case namely, the withdrawal from the ocean of the pirates | the whole industrial system existing in that region. friendly ports, while committing depredations on American

tions, upon the prospects of the war and their future coarse

harmonious relations between them, and that the same in- in greater distress in Europe. terests demand that, so far as possible, peace shall prevail on the other hand, this disorganization operates far less throughout the world, and especially in the United States injurious at present to the Federal Government and to the and upon the American continent.

Btates, including their agriculture, manufactures, and com- loyal States, and to that extent increases their ability to one of whom was barefooted. merce are, in some respects, to be regarded less as distinct | continue the contest in which they are reluctantly engaged. cultural, manufacturing, and commercial agencies, in which a jar in one country necessarily produces disturbance in facturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is according to the fact being made known to Butler, he had this hullest the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is according to the fact being made known to Butler, he had this hullest the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. Immigration is according to the fact being made known to Butler, he had this hullest the manufacturing industry of the loyal States. all others, so that a serious disorganization of the machinery employed in production here cannot feel to receive the 11th Indiana regiment told our informant that their attack. An advance guard has been destroyed. The large hotel at Manasin detached squads, without any show of organization.

The large hotel at Manasthe 11th Indiana regiment told our informant that their attack. These latter consists of two here cannot feel to receive the 11th Indiana regiment told our informant that their attack.

this country as little disorganized as possible. It would sion. this is the very consummation which the Government of the United States must want even more than it can be desired oblige the United States to accept a compromise of that joined what is called the first regiment of Louisiana into the Citizens and Soldiers of the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas: by the European States. This Government has expressed sovereignty. What other effect could it produce than to fantry, organized under Butler. The men are deserting impatiently. Nevertheles., the war has continued a whole completely destructive of all European interests in this year, against the wishes of Europe as well as of America. country, which this Government so studiously strives to A new campain is even beginning. In order to determine avoid? I know that the danger of any foreign nation at whether it is likely to reach the desired end, it will not be tempting such a policy, if it has ever existed has passed, unprofitable to consider the causes of its prolongation to as I am happy in knowing that no foreign Government has the present period. This Government at the beginning as- ever threatened such intervention, while several magnanisumed, and it has constantly insisted, that the Union could, mons Governments have repudiated all unfriendly designs. when must, and should be preserved. On the other hand, the I have put forward that hypothesis only by way of preface them.

Suropean nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordigents with hopes of an intervention which is never to ocnate and indirect interests in the great problem, and it is cur? Is not that effect visible in the obstinacy of the insupposed that if the United States could be only convinced surgents, in their destruction of the cotton and tobacco althat the Union could not in the end be preserved, they ready cultivated, and liable to be brought into commerce would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National by the return of peace, and in their studied neglect of the dissolution, which it was erroneously thought would be folbeginning of endless war. Thus, European opinion has tion of supplies of provisions and forage, to enable them practically favored the insurgents and encouraged them to continue the war? with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of The effect will be further developed as time goes on, in

than they were a year ago, and are, therefore, even less and all foreign nations. likely now than they were then to accept peace, with the I need not say that these views are not grounded on any inconceivable pains and perils of dissolution. Can it be proceedings or expressions of the British Government, and which they formed at so early a stage of it, that the opin- that the true condition of the present strife may be everyion itself might perhaps, properly be deemed a prejudice? where fully understood. look the contrast between the position which the Federal Government held a year ago and its present situation. Then it had been practically expelled, with all its authorities, civil, military, and naval, from every State south of the Potomac, Ohio and Missouri rivers, while it was held into loose siege in this Capital, cut off from communication with even the States which had remained loyal.

Now it has virtually retaken all the positions it so early lost on the seabcard; it pos-esses the Mississippi and all the great natural highways, and has forced the insurgents to battle in the most inacce-sible part of the insurrectionary district. The forces and the resources of the Government ty's Government were called upon to come to any concinare unexhausted and increasing. Those of the insurgents are diminished and becoming nearly exhausted.

No one, either here or in Europe, now contest these simple facts. The only argument opposed to them is that the upon the first of these points, were not mistaken. nsurgents have determined not to acknowledge the authority of the Union. The evidence of this is a certain resolute and defiant tone maintained by their organ. Certainly, so long as the insurgents have any hope of

timate success they could not be expected to discourse otherwise than in just such a tone, nor will they fail to of the news of the fall of New Orleans and Nortolk were strife. tull of speculations about some newly-conceived form of The approach of a service war, so much insisted upon by army equipments. The prisoners, while in the custody

But it must be remembered that the insurgents are men, speak and act lke other belligerent factions under similar conditions. So, also, being men, and subject to the laws which determine the economy of society, they must in all cases conform themselves, however unwilling, to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. They cannot, more than other masses of men, determine for themselves, under one state of circumstances, what they will do under a different one. A writer upon war advises brave men never to nail their colors to the staff, remarking that if they shall be able, and find it desirable, they can maintain it there without pailing, while it will be more convenient to lower it is they shall find themselves unable or no longer desirous to keep it flying. But, speaking practically, what has been the result thus far in the present case? Has disloyalty been found an indomitable sentiment in this war? It pervaded even this Capital and this District at the beginning of the strife. It no longer exists here. It divided Maryland, and provoked conflict there. The Union is now as strong in that state as in any one of the always-loyal States. It committed Missouri to the pretended new Confederacy .-Missouri is now active and earnest among the loyal States. It placed Kentucky in an attitude of neutrality; but Kenucky is to-day firm, resolute, and even self-devoted to the Jaion. In other regions where disloyalty was more general, such as Eastern Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina, acquiescence under the Federal authorities has promptly followed their appearance there, and the premonth in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing liminary steps are taken for the restoration of the laws of the Union. It is a simple fact that loyalty reappears everywhere just so fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guarantee for reliance upon its protection. The Disunionists, even in their strongest holds, are not a people, but only a faction, surpassing the loyal in numbers, and silencing them by terrors and severities in many places; but, nevertheless; too few and feeble ion, in the presence and under the protection of the Fed-

The President asks foreign nations to consider that we are only at the end of one year now, and yet the whole ef-I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his fective mass of the insurrectionary region has been brought into the field by conscription. The credit of the revolution is dead before the first dollar has been raised by taxation to support it, and the territory which must bear taxation is at once reduced to the narrowest limits, and is expansted of GENERAL ORDERS its wealth and supplies.

The power of a losing faction under any circumstances must continually grow less. But that of the Disunionists is Scarborough, is about 5 teet 11 inches high; sallow com- abating under the operation of a cause peculiar to themplexion; had on gray jacket when he left. The above re- scives, which it is now my duty to bring forward-I mean

the practice of African slavery. I am aware that in regard to this point I am opening a subject which was early interdicted in this correspondence. The reason for the interdiction, and the reason for a departure from it, are, however, equally obvious. It was propery left out of view, so long as it might be reasonably hoped at by the practice of magnanimity this Government might cover that weakness of the insurgents without encouraging them to persevere in their treasonable conspiracy against the Union. They have protracted the war a year, notwith-

The region where the insurrection still remains flagrant embraces all or parts of several States, with a white popula-

it is notorious-we could not conceal the fact if we would gentleman—something that Seward does not even prefrom the negro, who hails his coming as a harbinger of freedom: Wherever the National army advances into the insurrectionary region, African bondsmen, escaping from their insurrectionary masters, come out to meet it, and offer their service and labor in whatever capacity they may be desired. So many of these bondsmen have, even with-

with the insurgents, derived from the pressure of the block- the insurrectionary region is at present indispensable as a This stage is also marked by another improvement of the now necessary to show that this same labor is the basis of they pass along. The Empire Parish was so severely who have occasionally sought shelter and protection in | The war is thus seen to be producing already a disorgan-Under the President's instructions, I desire to improve system. Let it next be considered that the European the position thus obtained, to confer. If our represental system of industry are largely based upon the African slave tives abroad shall think it discreet, with the friendly Na labor of the insurrectionary States, employed in the pro-

manifest that what the European nations want is an end of severe nor more imminent than the loyal States can endure. | gunboats at New Orleans, but nothing had been heard | The Spirit of the States Beyond the Mississippl. that war as speedy and leaving the industrial system of while bringing this unhappy con est to its desired conclu-

seem impossible for any considerate person to doubt that this is the very consummation which the Government of the should think it right or expedient to intervene by force to lowed by peace, while we knew that it would only be the the African labor as they are able to save into the produc-

foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the opening a way for that service war, which, if it shall be permitted to come, will produce infinite suffering throughout Certainly this Government and the American people are the world, and can only at last result in an entirely new even more confident of the preservation of the Union tow system of trade and commerce between the United States cating his rank, and told him he was a private hereaf-

presumptuous, then, for us to ask European statesmen to are to be submitted to them only, as they will be to other review, in the light of the events of the war, the opinion States, from a strong desire on the part of the President flying at their mast heads. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

> No. 2. EARL RUSSELL TO MR. STUART. Foreign Office, London, July 28, 1862.

Sin: - I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed the desparen of Mr. Feward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the mili-

Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government, in their opinion Victories have been gained, reverses have followed, positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been

again abandoned. These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and in the hospitals, while such measures as the cherish such a hope, so long as they find a willingness to | Confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Conmeet it with sympathy in Europe. The very last advices gress, and with the proclamation of Gen. Butler, at New boxes of axes and engine tools, over-coats, baggage, &c. which came from that quarter previous to the arrival there Orleans, bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the Others contained tents and tent poles, eighteen boxes

> Mr. Seward in his despatch, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to t e loss of proper- of Lieut. Fitzhugh, were under the belief that a large ty and waste of industry, which stready afflicts a country, force of "rebels" was in the vicinity, and submitted so lately prosperous and tranquil. Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I Lieutenant.—Richmond Enquirer

anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded and had made war on the Government of President Lincoln, down to the present time, her Majesty's Government have pursued a friendly, open and consistent course. They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil

Neither the less of raw material, so necessary to a great the Brith name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor, beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects, attempting to break loose from the blockade of neutrality. At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to

see that consummation which the President speaks of in his ly enhancing cost in the future. answer to the Governors of eighteen States, namely: "The ringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the na-

lam &c., Gen. Bragg's Army Moving-An other from the

The following general order was issued on the 25t ult., by Gen. Bragg to his brave troops, who, it will be to prevent the return of any district or any State to the seen, are ordered to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice; and stirring news has already commenced to of time," and every stalwart arm will count a host in band remains silent for the rest of the night. reach us from that quarter, as will be seen by reference effect. Push our columns promptly and energetically to our telegraphic head:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, August 25th, 1862.

No. 124. which can alone inspire confidence.

ministers of God-insulting our women and desecrating | The policy pursued will impress on the minds of the our altars. It is our proud lot to be assigned the new vacillating subjects of the Northern Government duty of punishing and driving forth these deluded men, that letting us alone and TAKING CARE OF THEIR OWN standing this forbearance of the Government, and yet they led by desperate adventurers and goaded on by Aboli- Homes is their duty and the only way to conserve their persist in invoking foreign arms to end a domestic strife. Ition demagogues and demons. Let us but deserve interest, prosperity, and safety. Never had we more success and an offended Deity will certainly assure it. incentive to pursue this war vigorously, rapidly, with- the will of Him who doeth all things well, we will cherish Should we be opposed we must fight at any odds and out rest-aye, furiously, ferociously, and without quar- in our memory and hearts the christian walk and conversater at the Court of St. James, and was intended to be tion of 4 500,000 and a negro population of 3 500,000, chiefly must follow him rapidly to his own territory, and make citizens as our evernies have been doing, than now. throughout about the status of affairs in the Southern which the negro race have a deep and lasting interest, and men of the Abolition tyrant, or be restored to the free- time and events are propitious. Forward, STILL FOR-

> dom inherited from their fathers. By command of Gen. Bragg. GEO. G. GARNER, Assistant Adjutant General JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G. army on the 25th of August.

> > From the Vicksburg, Citizen, 27th.

before starting they commenced fishing at the lake, and quer a peace there before the year ends. Forward, thus became acquainted with all the Yankee sentinels FORWARD, FORWARD. with the consideration of measures to provide them in that vicinity. On last Wednesday, having perfected with domiciles at home or abroad. Not les than their arrangements for getting away without causing one hundred such escape every day; and as the army the least suspicion, they came down to their skiff as advances the number increases. If the war should usual for the estapsible purpose of going out on a pigcontinue indefinitely, every slave will become not only a usual for the ostensible purpose of going out on a pisfree man, but an absentce. If the insurgents shall resist, catorial excursion, and rowed on until they got across Sir : Your despatch of the 8th of May has been receiv- their escape, how could they hope to prevent the civil war the lake and inside of our lines. They confirm the rethey have inaugurated from degenerating into a service war?

There is a statement in the public journais that thirty vessels which had left British ports with a common design to run our blocksde, have gathered at Nassau, and that they warning. The mortality among the Yankees is very rail road bridge, in the direction of Murfreesboro', by advanced to a new stage in our intercourse with maritime trophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the Orleans is full of Texas and Indian guerillas, who very frequently make a Yankee bite the dust.

Heing provided with "Jeff. Thompson artillery," damaged recently that transports are afraid to venture zation of the industrial system of the insurrectionary down the river at all now. An Indian chief with our

A gentleman gave the man a pair of shoes, and upon The derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

There are now some paintal evidences that these spectations were not unsoned. There is distress among the peasantry of Ireland, and the wine presses and silk-looms in some parts of France seeming to be coming to a dead stand. All the sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their sufferers—I will not stop to inquire how justly—trace their misteriums to the civil war of the United States. It is

from them up to Wednesday. The free market has been opened again for the benefit of the wives and fam- of the Mississippi have issued the following joint Adas fast as they can get away, declaring that they have seen enough of war, and will never fight for "niggers." Phelps recently 'ried the pluck of his negro regiment. An Indiana regiment was sent out and ordered to load with blank cartridges, and appear as rebel guerillas,

when he would send out his negro regiment to attack

Everything was got in readiness, and the negroes' guns clandestinely loaded with blank carridges also, and started in pursuit of the supposed enemy. The Indiana regiment turned upon the disciples of Ham, when every one threw down their guns and took to their heels. Some of the Indianians, being sick of negrophobia, loaded their guns and shot about ten of these bosom friends of Phelps'. The latter was sorely mortified to see his favorites run, and ordered a white Sergeant to instruct them further in the evolutions of war. The Sergeant turned upon Phelps and after rebuking him severely, tore the stripes from his coat sleeve inditer-that he would never drill negroes. The Delta federate ports, and that they have the stars and bars

Capt. Semmes has another 'privateer out with a heavy armament of steel guos She chased the Tuscarora nearly to New York. The Sumter has been refitted and is out again, in charge of the First Lieutenant.

A Rich Haul in the Chesapeake.

On Friday night last, a steamer, having some twelve or fifteen loaded barges in tow, passed up the bay from tary events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her a point opposite the counties of Mathews and Mid-Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly dles x, seven of the barges broke from the tow lines because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majes because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majes and were dashed ashore. The citizens next morning and their honor. took possession of them, and captured nine Yankees who were thrown with them on the shore, each of whom was armed with a musket; and after the contents of the boats were secured, they were marched into a safer locality by Lieut. Fitzhugh, of the Matthews Cavalry.

One of the barges contained one hundred and thirty thirty inch shells, 100 Enfield rifles, 5,000 knapsacks, and other articles. Two others were loaded withwagons and harness. Another contained numerous of haversacks, (about 2,800 in each.) and all sorts of the result docilely. They were tolled in admirably by the astute

From the Jackson Miss'ssippian. Forward.

Four ominous clouds are lowering in the Northern

if paid, destroys the ability of the masses to pay their portion of our people, nor insults constantly heaped upon local taxes, thus conflicting with the prosperity, the sovereignty, and the actual existence of States. Second: The drafting of an unwilling population for you the southern ports, have been treated-have induced her for invasive war, rendered odious to many from its al-Majesty's Government to swerve an inch from an impartial ready operous pecuniary burthens, its indefinite continuance as to time, but its certain eshanced and continual

> Third: The greatly increased price of common labor operating as an inducement for the poor man to stay at home, and as drawback against the best material the North has from enlisting in their armies.

Fourth: The coming election, and the impetus given to the Democratic party as the only representative of constitutional, civil, and personal freedom in the

North. These clouds are portentous of trouble for the North the present dominant power there. Can they be made taken at the flood " and vigorously urged, they can .-FORWARD; disenthral Tennessee and Kentucky .-Fifty thousand of their sons will join our armies as they push "on to victory." Missouri and Maryland wil rise with a wild shout of exultation when they hear the clarion notes of restored freedom and see the "gathering of the clans" in their sister States. Let blows The troops of this command will be in readiness to thick and fast be struck wherever enemies can be reachmove at an hour's notice-ample time for preparation ed. Pour on the "tide of war" to their borders. Let having been allowed, and everything necessary having the cry of RETALIATION ascend from our ranks : been promptly supplied, the General trusts the move- retaliation in kind for the inhumanities and sufferings ment will be made with that alacrity and regularity inflicted on our people and on our country-invasion for invasion; imprisonment for imprisonment; distress The enemy is before us, devastating our fair country, of communities for such distress; burning, pillage, Desoimprisoning our old and venerated men-even the LATION and DEVASTATION for such outrages -

conquer at any sacrifice. Should the foe retire we ter, if need be, and even against non-combatant private read to the Earl, but not to be published. Earl Rus- slaves. It is thus seen to be a war between two parties of him taste the bitters of invasion. Soldiers! the enemy | Independently of causing these dark clouds to pour is before you and your banners are free. It is for you down their floads to assuage the war fever at the North, to decide whether our brothers and sisters of Tennessee | we want Kentucky and Tennessee for the resources they dence to the public. It will be seen that Seward lies __that the dispute between them arose out of questions in and Kentucky shall remain bondmen and bondwo- would yield us. We need them, they long for us—the WARD and EVER FORWARD, should be the course of our armies as it is the cry now ringing from one end of our Confederate land to the other. Push on the columps, and in forty days, Io triumphe! can be shouted across the Ohio river, and then if the free States still General Bragg crossed the Tennessee River with his ask for "grim visaged war," we will give it to them on their own soil, with all its horrors in its train. But the gage of war " tendered to them on their soil, they will decline-they will avoid; peace will have then peculiar charms for them, and they will be apt to extend the We had a visit yesterday from a couple of soldiers olive branch instead. Let us then "carry the war into who left New Orleans on Wednesday last. Two weeks | Africa "-the Africa of black republicanism, and con-

From Tupelo, Miss.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register. Tupelo, September 1 .- One of our scouts arrived from Iuka yesterday, Rosecrans' headquarters, and re ports that intelligence has been received by telegraph | the enemy's account of the situation of the two armies that Pope and Banks had met a terrible defeat, losing | previous to the battle of the 30th ult. :

garding Federal movements which he knows to be true. The same scout reports the destruction of an important General Armstrong's official dispatch, dated "Six

miles South of Bolivar, Tenn.," states that " he attacked the enemy in front of Bolivar, Tenn., on the 30th ult. running them into the town, and taking seventyresource of the insurgents for continuing the war, nor is it they run on to the river and fire into transports as one prisoners, including four commissioned officers. West Tennessee is nearly clear of the invaders.

The Asheville News of the 28th says: States, and tending to a subversion of even their social guerillas having heard that Butler intended hanging the system. Let it next be considered that the European famous "Red Bill No. 1," visited Butler under a flag urday last—two from Haywood and two from Transylof truce, and told him if he executed that Southern vania-belonging to Col. Love's regiment, on their duction of cotton, tobacco and rice, and on the free labor man, ninety Yankees whom he had in custody should way to the rendezvous at Jonesboro', Tennessee. Gov. of the other States, employed in producing cereals, out of be swung up to the nearest tree. Butler concluded to Vance, being in town, was called on for a speech, and lilities. By way of introduction, I beg to recall to your recollec- which combined productions arises the demand for Euro- send Red Bill to Fort Jackson, and told the revengeful responded in a brief address. It was all that the most tion the facts that, at the earliest proper moment, set forth pesh productions, materials and fabrice. The disorganization to go back where he came from, to which he retual interests, present and permanent, of all maritime national flores, including this corps diarnee, and the state too hot insurrectionary States, cannot but impair their ability to tions, including this country, require the preservation of harmonions relations to held the recreants; said the law was a measure of prosecute the war, and at the same time results indirectly is having all the pig iron and metal of every description removed from the city. All the arms are being ta- necessity, and that it should receive the cordial support ken from the citizens, and every negro who informs up- of every patriot. He gave the volunteers much good on our side. The loss is very heavy. on any white man or woman having firearms, is declar- advice, and assured them that the Confederate govern-In explanation of these views, I set forth the opinion that service is not only lost to the support of the insurrection, ed free by Butler. After the battle of Baton Rouge ment had done, and would continue to do, all in the the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United but he brings an accession to the productive labor of the leight Confederate prisoners were brought to the city, power of man to provide for the comfort of the army.

THE YANKERS REINFORCING AT SUFFOLK .- We have auery employed in production here cannot fail to result in derangement, probably in disaster, everywhere abroad.

the 11th Indiana regiment told our informant that their line on blackwater. These latter consists of two batteries of loss at the battle of Baton Rouge, in killed, wounded, loss at the battle of Baton Rouge, loss at the artilery, 500 cavalry, and one regiment of infantry, num-

The Governors of the four Confederate States west

We, your Governors, have deemed it our duty freely to

confer with one another for our common good, and for the advancement of the sacred cause of the Confederacy-a cause that involves not only the permanent prosperity of the States concerned, but the preservation on this conti-We are determined to do all in our power for the safety

and protection of the States we represent, and for the prosperity and perpetuity of the Confederacy. While the enemy remain in the temporary possession of the Mississippi, we are in a measure cut off from free and unrestrained communication with our sister States and with

the Confederate authorities at Richmond. This induced the necessity of concert of action on our part, as the Executives of the several States west of the

We have had that consultation, and have taken every step that in our opinion we deemed necessary, for fully representing to the Confederate authorities the wants and necessities of these great States.

We have every assurance that the President has neither forgotten nor abandoned us, and are well satisfied that in a short time the proper steps will be taken by him for fully protecting the integrity of our soil, where it has not yet been polluted, and for driving the enemy back from amongst states that eight vessels are loading at Havana for Con- us, by interposing a stubborn resistance to his further advance at every point.
We have every confidence in the Confederate authorities;

we believe that they will fully sustain the credit of the goverament here, and provid smply for our future defence .-But in order that they may be able thus to defend us, it behooves us all to be at work. Let every firearm be repaired, and every gunsmith and every worker in iron, and every mechanic, be employed in fashioning the material for war-L t beauty sit day by day at the spinning wheel, the loom, and with the needle, never wearying in preparing the ne-Fortress Monroe, in a heavy gale, and upon reaching an impassable bulwark. Let all the warlike resources of these great States be brought to light. It is for liberty and life we fight! and a good God has given us in this fair land

Let no despair enter any heart. A bright ray of light comes to us from the direction of the tomb of Washington. Again have our brave sons on the soil of Virginia driven | water not being more than knee deep. back, and almost destroyed and utterly demoralized the greatest and best army of the North. It will be months before he can recover from the blow; we will have a breathing time again before he makes his next effort. Let us diligently use the golden opportunity and prepare by every means in our power for the conflict that is still inevita-

history of the past eighteen months can you doubt it? Except on the coast and on our rivers at points easily assailed by guoboats, we have had no cause to complain of

Witne s Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, Loosburg, Belmont, Shilou and Chickahominy, Our soldiers have shown on every field a desperate valor, that has wrong to advance, they have done so regardless of the danger, and design of which was to force Pope back-deprive him at the word of command have crowded the road to death as With such soldiers, and such i centives to action, and with

all present causes of complaint in the course of speedy removal, we again say to you, be of good cheer. There is every thing to encourage us, and you may rest assured that t is our fixed and unalterable purpose to contest every inch of ground with the enemy, and judging you by your past First: The Federal tax, operous in amount, which, patiot'sm, we shall most confidently rely on you for your he rty and earnest co-operation.

Be firm, true, hopeful and resolute, and a just God will help and protect, whilst brave hearts will fight and die Submission or subjugation places the feet of the oppressor upon your neces, yields up your noble women to

Butlers, and degrades or drives into exile your children. A people united and determined to be free, can never be conquered. Remember this; gird on your swords, shoul der your rifles, and be ready for the word of command when given by the government of our choice and affec-

> THOS. O. MOORE. H. M. RECTOR. F. R. LUBBOCK.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, July 28th, 1862.

home at a late hour of the night. "Don't look so cross, as our forces closed upon them, retreated across the railin the way of discord and dissentions, and overthrow of love-I have been detained on a committee." Wife road, into the road taken by McClellan, and thence, it -"I don't like those committees. I suppose that,"available as elements of advantage to the South? "If busband interrupting, "Just hear that internal catter- ties of arms and munitions of every description, large waulling!" Wife, [sarcastically]-" Oh! that's our Seize the opportune moment; strike in the "very nick | tom-cat! He's out on a committee, I guess." Hus- prisoners.

The Chicago Times says that it is possible that the Governor of Illinois may yet issue a proclamation ordering out the entire militia of the State. He is receiving a large number of applications for protection from southern and even northern counties, principally

At the 3d quarterly Conference for the Methodist Episcopal Churc's South, held on Smithville circuit on the 23d of August, in the year 1862, the following resolutions presented by Rev. Thomas J. Gattis, were unanimously passed: WHEHEAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the Church, Militant to the Church Triumphant, our

much esteemed friend and dearly beloved brother, Nathaniel Galloway. Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of our dear brother, the community in which he lived and the country at large have lost | ed, the former mortally. [This intelligence comes by one of their best citizens, the poor a true and sincere friend in time of need, and the Church of God on earth one of its

Resolved. That while we bow in humble submission to

tions of our departed brother, and by the grace of God, endeavor to imitate the same. Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and hope and believe that He who hath promised to be a husband to the widow and father to the orphan, will be their comfort and

support in this their time of trouble. WHEREAS, During the past quarter, the great Head of the Church has removed from the trials of life to the peace of Heaven, Lieut. EPHRAIM GREAR, of the 30th regiment. N. C. S. T., who died of a wound received while gallantly leading his company against the enemy, in the late battle

of Maivern Hill, in Virginia; therefore . Resolved, That this Conference enter of record its appreciation of his excellent character in all the deportments of life, as a consistent professor of the holy religion of Christ, as a faithful office-bearer in our Church, as an ardent patriot, and as a brave soldier.

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the families of our deceased brethren, and also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with a request that the Weekly Message copy.
CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E. W. H. MERCER, Secretary.

Yankee Report of the Second Manassas Fight.

CAPTURE OF SUPPLIES - OVER A THOUSAND NEGROES

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from Pope's army as follows:

sttacked the enemy about one and a half miles beyond | route, and our informant thinks that before this, in all Bristow, the enemy at this point being commanded by probability, the army of Pope has ceased to exist, and General Ewell Our forces attacked the Rebels with the larger portion of it is killed or captured. such impetuosity that they fell back in some confusion, at least two miles. Night came on, which saved the vesterday. It is stated that Pope had about one hunenemy from total rout. Yesterday at daybreak Gener- dred and fifty guns, and it is not thought be saved als Kearney and Hooker opened the ball, the enemy | twenty of them. They however were, many of them, falling back towards Centreville. At this point our rendered unfit for use before being abandoned by the forces came up with them, when a severe engagement enemy. The whole battle field was strewed with small ensued, which lasted until dark, with heavy losses on arms of every description, and overcoats and blankets both sides. The enemy fought with great desperation, almost innumerable. The fight, as we stated vesterday, and the shades of night again caused a cessation of hos-

The fight was again renewed this morning. But it is evident that the enemy cannot stand before the veterdifficult to estimate the number of killed and wounded

Colonel Porter was wounded in the arm. Major be either killed or wounded. Five trains, and the locomotives thereto attached.

along the road. All the bridges and stations from Bristow to Bull

charged 371 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

**No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIECUMSTANCES. De admitted. partment, and many of them changed their clothes, leaving their old, dirty and filthy duds behind. The train that left Warrenton on Tuesday night, containing sick and wounded, en route to this point, was captured, and those of the sick and wounded that could

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

be readily removed were taken prisoners. "Stonewall" Jackson was at Salem on Sunday, and then marched fifty-two miles on Monday and Tuesday, for the purpose of getting to the railroad. He reached the railroad on Tuesday night at eight o'clock, and at nent of the rights of self-government, bequeathed to us by once commenced to intercept the trains running up and down. The switches were turned so as to turn the cars off on to a siding, and from thence down embank-

Reinforcements have been going all day to assist in driving these miscreants to the wall.

In the attack by the rebel cavalry, their cry was-No quarter to the Yankees." The booming of the guns could be plainly heard at Alexandria last evening and to-day. Contrabands still

continue to arrive by hundreds. The Lieutenant who brought Sickles' brigade out in the action was released only six weeks ago from Richmond. His company came out of the action with fif-

teen men. The brigade is now less than a regiment. "The Washington "Star," of Saturday, says: We have information that satisfies us that the force that suddenly appeared between the position of the army of Gen. Pope and this capital, at Bristow and Manassas, on Tuesday night last, was the army corps of one rebel Gen. Jackson, and Stuart's independent cavalry corps. They-the infantry and artillery-marched about thirty thousand strong, from near Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappannock around by White Plains to Manassas, about forty miles, in two days, without wagons, tents, blankets or even knapsacks, cessary articles of clothing for the brave soldiers of our thus leaving their baggage of every description to be states, who stand between her and intamy and misery, as transported by wagons with the other army corps of

Lee's force following on behind them. The Philadelphia "Inquirer," of Saturday, says : It is understood that there is a large force at Leesburg, and the prevailing opinion is that they intend to cross into Maryland by the way of Walker's Ford, the

> From the Richmond Enquirer, 4th inst. The Mannesas Lines.

Neither train nor telegraph furnished us with sufficient information on yesterday to present our readers with anything satisfactory relating to the movements of the army. The battle of Saturday last was presented more clearly to the view by the intelligence received, if not in detail, at least in its general plan. Our army having previously "headed off" the Federal army under Pope, had possession of Manassas plains, Centreville and a post some eight or ten miles east of the Maeluciant plandits from our hated foes. Whenever ordered | nassas Junction, forming the segment of a circle, the completely of direct communication with Washington or Alexandria, and eventually induce his surrender or annihilation. But it appears that McClellan, by a circuitous route, striking south, and then west from Alexandria, succeeded in forming a junction with Pope. The Confederate army now fronted to the South, and the Federal army towards Washington. The advance corps from Burnside was marching on rapidly from Fredericksburg to complete the amassment on the Fed-

Gen. Jackson commanded to left (east) wing of the Contederate army. Gen. D. H. Hill the right, resting on the Warrenton turnpike, and Generals Longstreet, Anderson and others forming the centre.

The battle, as stated by us on yesterday, commenced on our right, the enemy making the attack. Burnside's advance forces reaching the ground in good time, rendered the resistence of the Federal army, against our advancing columns, an impediment to speedy success of no insignificant nature.

The tide of battle, however, was soon developed in A SARCASTIC WIFE .- Husband who had arrived favor of our arms, and the enemy defeated on all sides, is presumed to Alexandria, leaving behind vast quantinumbers of dead and wounded, and upwards of 10,000

> The army of Gen. Pope, it is estimated, did not escape with one half of its men. The movement on the part of the enemy was a daring one, and was designed, no doubt, with the view of retreating in the direction taken, as the only means of extricating Pope from his almost hopeless dilemma. We have but few additional particulars to give, and

> but few other casualties to report in addition to those given on yesterday. Col. Skinner, of Staunton, was reported in that town on yesterday as among the killed, and a similar report was current in relation to Colonel Skinner, of the 1st Virginia Regiment. We regret to learn that Major John P. May (of Pe-

> tersburg), of the 12th Virginia, was among the killed. An abler tactician or truer soldier was not upon the field. His brothers, James and Robert, of the Petersburg City Guard, are each reported among the woundway of Petersburg.

> The following note from a triend at Rapidan, on yesterday, was handed to us at a late hour last evening : "Last reports say that in all probability the fight will be renewed to-day. Cols. Moore and Glover were among the wounded on Saturday. Gen. Ewell is doing as well as might be expected. It is said that Pope was wounded in the hip, and that Sickles is certainly killed. We captured over eighty pieces of artillery, as thus far ascertained; a good many of them are long range guns. Colonel Skinner is severely wounded. Will send you a full report, if possible, to-morrow."

> ed in this city, yesterday afternoon: RAPIDAN, Sept. 3rd, 1862. In the fights of the 28th, 29th and 30th of August no one of the Crenshaw Battery was hurt-and all were well up to 3 o'clock, 31st of August. Lieutenant E. G. Rawlings, of Company F, of Richmond, was shot through the head and killed during

The following is a copy of a private dispatch receive

The Lynchburg Republican of yesterday says: On the enemy's side the losses are supposed to be at east twice as great as ours, exclusive of prisoners whom our informant thinks did not exceed in all four thousand We are indebted to the Richmond papers for the fol- taken during the fight, though they were being captured lowing extracts from Northern journals of the 30th .- | each moment in their flight. He was in the battle of These extracts will be read with interest, as they give the 21st July, and describes the rout of the enemy on Saturday as far more disastrous than that. Our cavalry charged them at every step in their retreat, and slaughtered them until it became a butchery. Night put an end to the bloody scene, and our men bivouacked in the open field, to renew the pursuit on Sunday morn-

The retreat of the enemy was being urged towards Luray, every other avenue of escape being cut off. But On Wednesday last, Generals Kearney and Hooker | little chance, it was thought, was open to them on the

was near the Sudley Church, and nearly upon the same ground of the memorable conflict of last year. When our informant left on Saturday night, having been wounded, our men were in glorious spirits, and there was not one who did not anticipate that before the week closed, the last of the invaders would be driven from our State, and our victorious legions be pouring into Maryland to rescue her from the oppressor's grasp. There were rumors of more severe fighting on Monday, but we place no credit in them whatever. From all accounts that have reached as, Pope's army was too much cut up and demoralized to have made a stand have been destroyed, and the remnants are yet scattered | so soon, and we are reliably informed that on Sunday our troops were sixteen miles from the battle field, on

The Chicago Times says that it is possible that the

the Leesburg road, still pursuing the enemy, who were

The number of cannon captured was under-estimated